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to proceed in forma pauperis ("Request"). [Dkt. Nos. 1, 3.] The Court has denied Defendant's Request under separate cover because the action was improperly removed. To prevent the action from remaining in jurisdictional limbo, the Court issues this Order to remand the action to state court.

Simply stated, Plaintiff could not have brought this action in federal court in the first place, and so removal is improper. Notably, even if complete diversity of citizenship exists, Defendant cannot properly remove the action because Defendant resides in the forum state. (See Notice at 1); see also 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b)(2).

Nor does Plaintiff's unlawful detainer proceeding raise any federal legal question. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1441. Pursuant to the "well-pleaded complaint rule," federal-question jurisdiction exists "only when a federal question is presented on the face of the plaintiff's properly pleaded complaint." Caterpillar Inc. v. Williams, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987). Here, Plaintiff's underlying complaint asserts a cause of action for unlawful detainer. [See Notice at 2.] "Unlawful detainer is an exclusively state law claim that does not require the resolution of any substantial question of federal law." Martingale Invs., LLC v. Frausto, 2013 WL 5676237, at \*2 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 17, 2013). In the Notice, Defendant claims that Plaintiff has violated his "right to due process, a federal issue." (Notice at 2.) However, Defendant fails to allege that any federal law appears on the face of Plaintiff's well-pleaded complaint.<sup>2</sup> (See generally Notice); see also Caterpillar, 482 U.S. at 392. Thus, there is no basis for federal question jurisdiction. See Caterpillar, 482 U.S. at 392; Vaden v. Discover Bank, 556 U.S. 49, 60 (2009) (holding that federal-question jurisdiction "cannot be predicated on an actual or anticipated defense" nor on "an actual or anticipated counterclaim"); U.S. Bank Nat'l Ass'n v. Beas, 2012 WL 37502 at \*1 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 6,

Plaintiff fails to provide a copy of the underlying complaint for the Court's inspection, as is required under 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a). Notably, such failure constitutes an independent basis for remand. See B.C. v. Blue Cross of Cal., 2012 WL 12782, at \*2 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 3, 2012) ("Remand may be ordered either for lack of subject matter jurisdiction or for any defect in removal procedure.").

2012) (remanding unlawful detainer action to state court where Defendant alleged due process violation).

Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that: (1) this matter be REMANDED to the Superior Court of California, County of Orange, North Justice Center, 1275 North Berkeley Avenue, Fullerton, CA 92832, for lack of subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c); (2) the Clerk send a certified copy of this Order to the state court; and (3) the Clerk serve copies of this Order on the parties.

DATED: June 12, 2017

HON. JOSEPHINE L. STATON UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE